



TOURNAMENT OF SOVIET NATIONS: TOP STANDARDS

The finals of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations are at their climax. Until the closing on August 6, medals will be up for contention in nearly 20 sports of the 32 on the programme. Vying for them are top entrants from all 15 Union republics, Moscow, and Leningrad, while nearly 95 million people have attended various Tournament events so far. Foreign athletes are also taking part in the finals.

Tournament medals are hard to get due to the keen competition and the fact that Tournament champions normally go on to pick up Olympic awards.

DALLA'S OLYMPIC HOPES

The Tournament's all-round title is of special value to me, said European top rhythmic exercises all-rounder 18-year-old Vilnius schoolgirl Dalia Kutiakaitė. Four years ago at the same Tournament I was awarded the "Hope" prize by "Yunist" (Youth) magazine for the youngest competitor, and now I've won the Tournament title. I hope this will help me do well at the Olympics.

Among the foreign rivals I liked the original programme of Nigela Taskova of Bulgaria and the graceful performance of Boleslava of Spain. The Cubans, I think, were technically not the best performers, but their temperament and gracefulness are great assets.

WRESTLING: A NEW NAME

The favourites for free-style wrestling in the 52, 74 and 100 kg divisions failed to defend their titles. The under 100 kg division winner, 21-year-old Aslan Khindartsev from the Uzbek town of Namangan, successfully routed Olympic champion Ilya Aiaz from the Ukraine. European champion of the past two years Magomedov Magomedov from the Russian Federation, and Rash Khatula from Georgia.

But the seasoned ones—four-time world titlist Muscovite Sergei Koniukh, Viktor Alexeyev from the Russian Federation, and 1963 European champion Piotr Nachayev from Lenin-

grad—got their revenge in the under 48, 62, and 80 kg divisions.

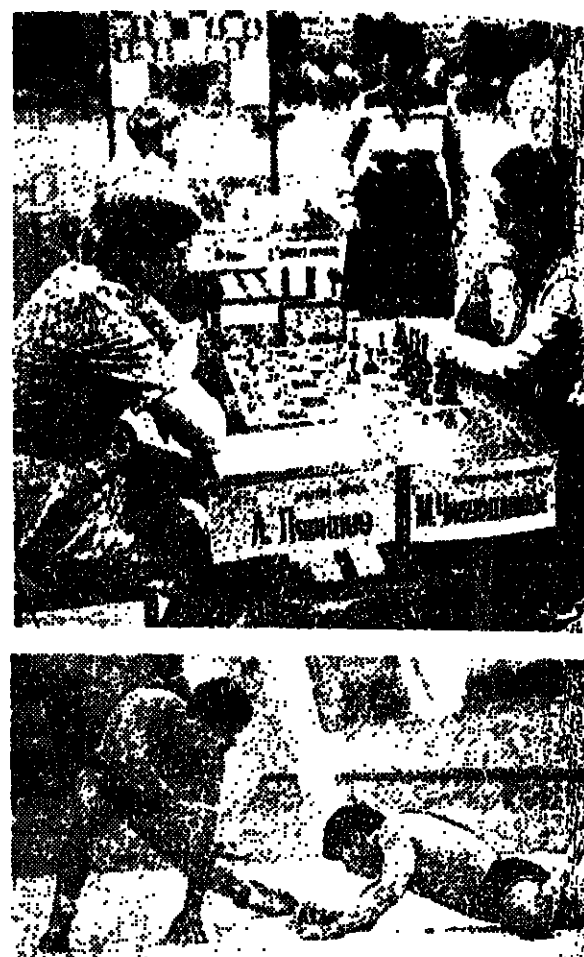
GARRI KASPAROV IN ACTION

When the issue comes out we will already know which six teams made it to the Tournament's preliminary chess finals. Though we only know two of them now, the Ukraine and Latvia, we predict four of the five contenders who will join them—Moscow, Leningrad, the Russian Federation, and Georgia or Armenia.

World challenger series semifinalist Garry Kasparov turned up in the Druzhba gym not as a mere spectator, but to lead the Azerbaijan team in a game against the Ukraine's leader Alexander Belyavsky, whom he had disposed of in the challenger quarterfinals. He has strong chances of beating him again. The finals will start on Saturday.

TOP MARKS FROM A VISITOR

André Oeriel of France, first vice-president of the International Judo Federation and president of the European Judo Union, highly praised the organization and standards of the Tournament's judo competition, calling it a fine warm up for the October world championship in Moscow and he means business. He said the USSR was among the favourites for the championship and that he was satisfied with the progress in preparation for it.



These photos were taken by our photographer Andrei Knyazev during the Tournament: champion Dalia Kutiakaitė in action; two momeis during the chess and free-style wrestling contests.

'SOVIET ATHLETES FOR PEACE' COMMITTEE

At a recent gathering at the National Olympic Committee, a large number of Soviet athletes declared that sport should be an ambassador of peace and should help unite the efforts of all those who cherish peace. They were unanimous in championing the cause of peace in various countries. They also supported the current International "Bike for Peace-83" from Moscow to Washington, as well as actions like the recent demonstration by Kiel yachtsmen with the slogan, "No to nuclear missiles". "Peace should be secured", and an appeal by the American and Soviet athletes who competed in the annual "Kansas Relays" at Lawrence, USA. It was decided by all those present to set up the committee "Soviet athletes for peace", and to mobilize and coordinate Soviet athletes' efforts in the nationwide search for peace.

Olympic horse-riding champion Yelena Petushkova was elected committee chairperson and the chess world champion Anatoly Karpov and ice hockey goalkeeper Vladislav Tretiak, are vice chairmen.

Tennis news

The hosts dominated the St. Petersburg Open which has just closed in Leningrad, with the city's No. 1 male player Nikolai Pietrangeli outscoring Andrei Jarid 6-1, 6-2 in the men's singles final.

An International Grand Prix tournament at Stuttgart was won by Jose Higueras of Spain who beat Iliezer Guenard of Switzerland in the final, 6-1, 6-1, 7-6.

FIFA AND IOC LOCK HORNS

FIFA and IOC are still in contention as to which players to admit to the 1984 Olympic football tournament.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch has repeatedly stressed that qualified access could be provided for professionals, but FIFA is demanding more.

Its Secretary General Joseph

Blatter told the press that a compromise would be worked out some time soon and that FIFA was prepared to meet IOC halfway.

He further noted that his organization had already agreed that players who attended last year's world cup finals and qualifiers should not be admitted.

Were IOC to stipulate it, it could also apply to the European championship participants. But we will draw the line here. Blatter warned. Were IOC to demand that only "pure" amateurs participate, the tournament would lose all its appeal to the crowds, he said.

Vladimir Medvedev

MEETING OF MINDS ON THE VOLGA

The American members of the Volga Peace Cruise were given a broad and warm welcome when they arrived in Volgograd sailing aboard the "Alexander Pushkin". The cruise, which started in Rostov on Don, will continue to Ulyanovsk and Kazan. The residents of Volgograd met the American peace champions on the city river banks, which had witnessed the holocaust of the Battle of Stalingrad.

Offering her thanks for the cordial reception American Fernie Sherick said: "We remember the heroism of the Stalingrad defenders and that we Americans were at one with you in the desire to root a common enemy. We have come to your marvellous historic city which urges us again to pool our efforts and revive our friendship to defeat a still more dreadful enemy—that of nuclear insanity. Though we have people representing various sectors of American society in our group we are united by a common desire—to preserve world peace."

In tribute to the Soviet troops who heroically fought the battles on the banks of the Volga for the sake of peace and of the freedom of mankind, the visitors laid wreaths at the Eternal Flame in Fallen Combatants Square.

Soviet Party and Government leaders and IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch attended a most colourful opening ceremony of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, a magnificent sporting gala, held on July 23 in the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow. After the Soviet and Olympic flags were raised, Moscow Olympic winners Lyudmila Kondratyeva and Nikolai Sidorenko lit the Tournament flame.

Already a third of the finals on the Tournament programme, which drew sportsmen from over 30 countries, have finished. Award winners coming from both the host country and the GDR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Ethiopia and Nigeria.

Just to give you some idea of the scale of the event, which will close on August 6, here are some figures.

- Over 14,500 entrants, coaches and umpires are taking part in the finals.
- There are 32 sports including all the Olympic ones, on the Tournament programme, which are held in the 1980 Olympic arenas.
- About 95,000 sportsmen attended all the Tournament stages.
- Over a thousand Soviet and foreign newsmen and radio and TV broadcast teams are covering the event.
- 150 foreign judges have joined their Soviet colleagues to assess the entrants' performances.
- Days of all 15 Union republics are a fitting accompaniment to the finals competition.

The opening ceremony of the Tournament at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

TOURNAMENT TORCH AFLAME



Arcot Ramachandran: Moscow's experience is useful abroad

Dr Arcot Ramachandran, UN Undersecretary General and Executive Director of the UN Centre for Human Settlements, has paid a visit to the Moscow City Soviet Executive.

The Mayor of Moscow, Executive Chairman Vladimir Promyslov explained to his guest the general development plan for the Soviet capital. Special attention was paid in the course of the talk to the Moscow City Soviet's assistance to developing countries as a supplier of integrated house-building factories. It was noted that Soviet equipment and the technological cooperation provided by the Moscow City Soviet had been instrumental in the building of 50 plants as well as of a number of civil engineering projects in the developing countries.

A. Ramachandran said that over the past ten years he had been to Moscow four times. In that period, he stressed, many new buildings have been put up in the capital, building goes hand in hand with the planting of trees, and provision of open spaces. I am deeply convinced that Moscow's experience is important for many foreign capitals, said the high placed UN official.

American bases overseas

Chinese protest over U.S. arms sale to Taiwan

Peking. According to Xinhua, China's Ambassador to Washington has protested to the State Department about a recent decision by the United States of America to sell Taiwan weapons, worth \$30,000,000 dollars. The deliveries will result in Taiwan getting a record amount of US arms sales, the ambassador charged. It is in open breach of solemn pledges by the US stated in a joint communiqué, that American arms sales to Taiwan would not be qualitatively or quantitatively superior to those in the years before diplomatic relations were restored between the US and China and would be progressively scaled down.

New York. "The New York Times" writes that while 10 years ago the USA had 323 bases abroad, today it has 359. This does not include the foreign airports and airfields of which the Pentagon makes use "on a temporary basis". In West Germany alone the US army has 178 bases, many of them having nuclear weapons targeted at the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. Over recent years the USA has been given access to military installations in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Oman. It has also started an intensive re-equipment of the naval and air force bases at Diego Garcia, in the very centre of the Indian Ocean.

NOAH WALKS OUT

France's top tennis player, Yannick Noah, has decided to leave the Association of Tennis Professionals, association Executive Director Mike Davies, to whom Noah communicated his decision told the press.

Noah maintains that the association has failed in its direct obligations towards him.

When Noah was earlier disqualified by the International Professional Tennis Council for

42 days for failing to show up for the finals of the team competition in Düsseldorf, the association had raised no objections.

Noah is the second world top ten player to remain outside the association. American Jimmy Connors ranking No. 2 in the world never joined the organization.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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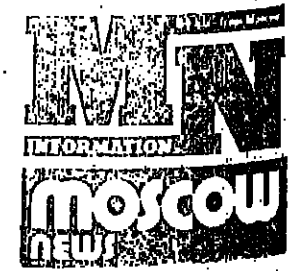
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The American members of the Volga Peace Cruise lay wreaths in Fallen Combatants Square in Volgograd.

Storms in the Caucasus

It has been raining heavily for two days in the Caucasian Mountains, with large hail stones falling. Gale-force winds reached at times over 30 metres per second.

The storm has uprooted hundreds of trees, damaging power transmission lines and communications, and tearing off rooftops. Hail and floods have destroyed several hundreds of hectares of crops.

Heavy rain has resulted in powerful mud streams in the mountains, destroying several bridges and damaging roads and buildings.

The damage is fairly extensive, said K. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kabardin-Balkar ASSR.

INTERVENTION IN CHAD CONDEMNED

Tripoli. The Pan Arab Popular Congress has condemned imperialist interference in the affairs of Chad. A resolution passed at the latest session of the Congress permanent secretariat stresses that the forces of imperialism, aided by neighbouring states, plan to expand their influence in the region and to create a "new jumping-off ground" for aggression against progressive African nations.

The Congress urged an end to the imperialist intervention in Chad, and demanded that foreign forces from the latter country be withdrawn.

Storms in the Caucasus

About 6,000 people are stranded at camps and hiking centres on Mount Elbrus. Although they have enough food to last them for a week, we are doing everything possible to evacuate all vacationers from threatened areas. Power supply lines for the affected mountain regions have been restored, and the road to the village of Jankoi has been cleared. Relief operations are being run by the republican emergency committee. The helicopter pilots of the Yak-62 aircraft administration and the militia, as well as those taking part in the operations, have acted with courage.

Despite the unpropitious weather grain harvesting and production in industry continue uninterrupted.



Baidinla armed forces continue to prevent the Somali incursions from gaining a foothold on Nigrahara, said in the photo Baidinla troops near the 40th of July.

Photo: ADN-TASS

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ASSEMBLY

Ottawa. The Canadian city of Vancouver is the venue of the sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches. 900 delegates coming from 100 countries will discuss a wide range of matters, including the problem of preserving the peace which is central in their deliberations.

Before the Assembly was opened the delegates, who represent the religious youth organizations, adopted a declaration calling upon the World Council of Churches to step up the campaign for social justice and disarmament. The document condemns apartheid in South Africa, supports the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, and voices solidarity with Nicaragua, facing intervention now in preparation by the USA. The declaration also criticizes "the capitalist idea", such as militarism.

HABIB RESIGNS

Washington. US President Reagan has removed Philip C. Habib from the post of his special envoy for the settlement of the Middle East crisis, replacing him by Robert C. McFarlane, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

According to a CBS TV broadcast, this action taken by the head of the Washington administration is but "a desperate attempt by the White House to

put back on the track again its derailed Middle East policy". The latest events in the region show that the majority of Arab states reject the path of defeatist deals with Israel towards which the United States tries to push them. Particular disapproval centres on the American-sponsored so-called Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement which in fact is directed at an infringement of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

VIETNAMESE-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER TREATY

Phnom Penh. Kampuchea and Vietnam have signed a treaty on the principles of settling border problems and an agreement on the state boundary between the two countries.

Under the treaty Vietnam and Kampuchea will demarcate the border in a spirit of equality and mutual respect and with the aim of promoting friendly relations between the two nations.

Valentin KUNIN

Chad: West stirs up conflict



The armed conflict which has arisen between the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Front for National Liberation Goukouni Oueddei and troops of the current N'Djamena regime headed by Hisssein Habré, which is of a purely domestic nature, has very real prospects of developing into a serious hotbed of world tension, and not without a helping hand from Washington and Paris.

American and French interference in Chad is growing in scale, with over 400,000 tonnes of French military hardware having already been airlifted for the Habré army, including modern anti-tank rockets and vehicles. Increasing numbers of French military advisers and so-called civilian specialists are arriving in the country. The latter, according to the French "Le Monde", are in fact cadres intelligence officers and the general external security department, and servicemen from the 1st Marine and 13th airborne regiments.

Several days ago the Habré forces were joined by French and Belgian mercenaries. True, Habré's information minister M. Soumaille who made this admission thought better of it the next day and disavowed his own statement, claiming that N'Djamena had accepted assistance from "Western volunteers, friends of Chad", and that the government is not paying for their services — but who is, then? Or is it that these professional hired assassins have turned their own backs to Chad, and are fighting free of charge as it were? One can hardly believe quite possible that Habré does not pay the mercenaries for lack of funds — the French and American secret services are

France is excusing its brazen interference in Chad by the need to defend the country's "legitimate government", but it is highly unlikely that Paris is unaware that the Transitional Government of National Unity led by Goukouni Oueddei was

set up at an August 1979 meeting in Lagos of 11 Chadian political groupings, held under the OAU auspices. As far as we know, no one has formally revoked that decision. It appears that Paris' gauge for the legitimacy of the government of any one African country, depends on how much it suits the French power structure at a given time. Washington, however, has even outdone France in this respect, if that be possible, saving itself the trouble of digging up any involved legal motives for its action. It launched its interference in Chad citing the stereotyped "Libyan threat". Faced with the facts, the State Department had to admit that Libya was not involved in the conflict, the White House, however, remained unflinching, ignoring the appeals made at a recent Addis Ababa meeting of the Bureau of the 19th session of the OAU Assembly, that all foreign involvement in the Chadian civil war be brought to an end, on July 18 President Reagan sanctioned an emergency arms shipments to Chad worth

10,000,000 dollars. This comes on top of the 10,000,000 dollars spent by the CIA last year, on training and equipping Habré's units. "The Washington Post" remarked in this respect that the present administration's efforts are being made in support of the French move — a graphic demonstration of "Atlantic solidarity". It is a fight against the national liberation movement.

The imperialist quarters have also implicated several African and Arab states in their operations in Chad — there are now nearly 2,000 Zairian commandos fighting on the side of Habré, who also uses warplanes, provided by Kinshasa, including French-made Mirage fighter-bombers. A report issued by the Oueddei government foreign minister N. Barka stressed that the Habré army had been supported in its fight for the town of Abéché by a tank column from Sudan manned by Sudanese, Egyptian and Israeli crews. The conflict comes as a strong reminder that the West will not hesitate to use any pretext for direct interference in African internal affairs jeopardizing the independence and sovereignty of the countries on the continent. By inciting tension in Chad, and turning it in effect into a powder keg, the West is openly banking on disrupting peaceful settlement there, deterring all OAU participation in the settlement, and on creating a military strategic springboard in the very heart of Africa from which to take aim at the neighbouring African nations.

REAGAN POLICIES UNDER FIRE

New York. US Senator Christopher J. Dodd and Representative Michael D. Barnes have panned the Reagan administration for escalating tension in Central America.

Speaking on an ABC programme, Senator Dodd emphasized that the despatch of US warships to the Caribbean for war games was a blatant threat and could have no other explanation

than the desire to browbeat the peoples of the region.

Barnes, speaking on a radio pointed out that the United States was sending its forces to Central America for the first time, which in effect was a term basis, rather than to a games.

Malta blocks agreement

Madrid. Although 34 of the 35 countries at the Madrid meeting have already reached agreement on a final document on July 15, the delegation of Malta continues to block its adoption, and despite repeated appeals by other participants Malta stuck to her guns at two emergency plenary sessions on July 23.

There is persistent speculation that Malta's position objectively serves the interests of those who would like to under-

mine the gains made by the meeting. It is thought that the would throw up artificial barriers for the normal course of the Malta meeting. Every one would like Malta to show the necessary sense of political state responsibility to meet this last barrier to an early, successful end to the meeting.

FACTS and EVENTS

People suffering from respiratory and cardiac disease, had better avoid going out in the rain, round-the-clock heavy rain forecast by American radio stations, following the first day of an unusually powerful heat wave which has struck the east and middle west of the United States with temperatures in some areas rising as high as 45°C in the shade.

Drug addiction is on the increase in the South African army, particularly so in the South African occupation army in Namibia. After drug testing soldiers the police normally conduct punitive operations against civilians, making the shrill of everyone's suspect to them.

Lahore police senior superintendent D. Mirza has admitted the force's inability to check the crime rate in the country. According to "Dawn" newspaper, he told a press conference in Lahore that the police were totally unable to fight crime and pointed out that millions of rupees were in circulation nationwide.

POWER GENERATION INDUSTRY AND THE ARMS RACE

New York. In the foreseeable future mankind faces a most important task — that of switching over to new power sources in order to lessen the extreme dependence of the world economy on oil and natural gas. This is the conclusion reached in the UN Yearbook of World Energy Statistics published last by the UN Economic and Social Council.

UN experts see a way out of the present situation in the development and employment of new and renewable energy sources. A halt to the unbridled stockpiling of armaments and the militarization of the nuclear industry would be a tremendous contribution to the solution of the energy problem facing humanity.

It is noted in the Yearbook that the USSR-sponsored peace initiatives put forward by the UN are directly related to prospects for solving the energy problem. The implementation of the Soviet proposals aimed at curtailing the armaments programmes, thrust on the world by the imperialist countries, would make it possible to use the resources thus released for exploring new and renewable energy sources.

Appeal by David Newsom

New York. Former US Under-Secretary of State David Newsom has urged the Reagan administration to abandon its unrealistic policy of "linkage" of the nuclear arms limitation talks with issues totally unrelated to them.

He stressed in "The Christian Science Monitor" that the Soviet Union is in fact being pressed to abandon its traditional allies, to renounce its support for the liberation movements, and to shift its position on all issues where its views contradict the policies of the Washington administration and — in the eyes of the Americans — harm the latter's global interests. The USA also alleges that in looking after its own interests the USSR is in breach of existing international norms. This is an unrealistic approach, Newsom remarked.

VICTIMS OF 'LEGIONAIRES DISEASE'

Madrid. According to the Spanish defence ministry, six officers, among them a general, have recently died of the "legionnaires disease", a fatal ailment which it is almost impossible to cure. The ministry statement said that another seven men suffering from the disease were in hospital, while the lives of some 30 servicemen had been saved.

All the sick men served at the San Gregorio testing ground, near the US air base at Saragosa. In 1981, there was an outbreak of the disease at the Torrejon de Ardoz American base, outside Madrid.

PEOPLE

A mockery of justice is how the new trial on a trumped up charge of Johnny Harris, a fighter for civil rights, who has been languishing in jail for several years now, has been described in the American press.

From the very outset the authorities have made every effort to ensure that the outcome of the trial will be to their liking. The trial, which has opened in Bay Minette (Alabama), has been demanded by progressive public opinion in the USA, and is a result of a campaign of many years' standing. In 1976 Lee Clark passed the death sentence on Johnny Harris for a crime he had not committed. Harris is not a single black American among the 12 members of the jury, although black citizens make up 15 per cent of the population of Baldwin District, where Bay Minette is situated.

Computer crime on the rise in Japan

Tokyo. Reuter-TASS. Computer crime is rising in Japan and police have warned firms to take preventive measures immediately, according to a government report published here.

A total of 16 computer crimes were detected in 1981 and 1982, compared to a total of 14 cases for the whole of 1979, the National Police Agency states in its annual crime report.

Most of the thefts, usually carried out by employees of



The reports of Britain's intention of dumping radioactive waste in the Atlantic Ocean, not far from the European coast, have invoked stormy protest in Spain and a number of other West European countries.

Representatives of the European public, favouring environmental protection, noted that dumping radioactive waste in the Atlantic could threaten an ecological catastrophe. In the photo: the Dutch stage a protest in front of the British Embassy in the Hague.

Photo UPI-TASS

NEW GOALS OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH PROTECTION IN INDIA

Delhi. Apart from the economic development tasks, the sixth five-year plan in India provides for many measures of a cultural and social character, with the emphasis being on education and health protection.

Over the first three years of the five-year plan period, about 10 million people in the 15-35 age bracket learnt to read, write and count. Evening schools and literacy circles are being set up everywhere.

Providing the whole country with TV network is viewed as an important way of fighting illiteracy. It is planned to build

125 new broadcasting and relay TV stations.

Tuberculosis has long been one of the most widespread diseases in India.

The Indian Government has allocated large sums of money to fight the malady, special hospitals are being built and more drugs produced. Indian doctors have been set a government assignment to seek for more efficient methods of curing TB.

The Indian health service has recently been successful in tackling eye diseases. 800 thousand and blind people were operated on and had their vision restored in 1982 alone.

SALT SUBSTITUTE

French dieticians have invented a white crystalline powder for people, who are unable to take salt in any form. The salt substitute is "sweeter than salt", while having none of the traditional NaCl components in its make-up.

WALLS

AS SOURCE OF POWER

It is impossible to hide a skyscraper in the shadow of another building and for this reason a lot has to be spent on air conditioning in the summer months. Scientists at the Sydney laboratory of alternative energy sources suggested it may be possible to reduce costs by placing solar batteries on top of such buildings.

The first problem they had to overcome was that of restricted space: skyscraper roofs tend to be fairly small and therefore, at first, the cost of air conditioning was reduced only by one-third. Then the scientists had a brain wave: they decided to

Science and technology



make use not only of the roofs, but also of the walls of the upper storeys which are exposed to the sun. They lined them with semiconductor panels transforming solar into electric power. They are now faced by the problem of making the panels look attractive.

OF INTEREST

Milk good antidote for snake venom

This happened in Africa. A driver had just started off again after a short stop when he was surprised to see the writhing fall of a snake on his windshield. Worried by the presence of this dangerous passenger, he stopped his car and tried to throw the snake off the roof. It hissed and spat right into his eyes.

A young couple with a baby child were driving in the opposite direction at the time. Having

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WEST GERMANY AND AMERICAN MISSILES

Discussing in the NEW TIMES weekly the planned stationing in West Germany of American missiles, VI. Kuznetsov writes:

One is under the impression that there are people who apparently are not totally aware of the inevitable repercussions of any such agreement to missile placement. To comfort themselves they are hypothesizing that once the missiles are in place the disgruntled neighbours would make some noises but would eventually pipe down. They would also like to separate the missile question, which is the cardinal issue of security, from the entire complex of relations between nations. But they would do well to part with the delusions that the USSR and its allies would take any such deployment lying down — they will be sure to respond in kind to NATO's rearmament plans for building up a first-strike nuclear capability in Europe, the article emphasises.

SIMON BOLIVAR: HISTORY AND THE PRESENT DAY

Washington's attempts to ally itself with Simon Bolivar, Latin American political and state leader of the past century, are being exposed in PRAVDA by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Iosif Grigulevich. He notes that the imperialists' intention is quite understandable, since Bolivar's name and ideas are widely popular in Latin America. We are all aware of President Reagan's rabid efforts to subject Nicaragua and Cuba to his diatribe, countries which senselessly fought tyrants Somoza and Batista forced on them by the USA. To achieve that goal they do not have to slanderously charge that the Nicaraguan revolution is influenced by the Soviet Union and threatens the US interest, the article points out.

Interestingly enough, in his time Bolivar was also accused by his opponents of spreading "microbes" of the French revolution around the Western hemisphere and of his work threatening the interests not just of the Spanish colonizers but the republican United States, too.

AGGRESSOR'S OPEN BANK ACCOUNT

US military and economic assistance to Israel is the subject of an article by A. Kapralov in IZVESTIA.

Every mission of an Israeli Phantom to bomb peaceful Lebanese towns cost 15 thousand American dollars. But did Israel lose money? The cheque to cover the Tel Aviv spendings on making Lebanese soil look like a lunar landscape was paid for in Washington. The generous dollar rain sent to Israel by the United States fell on the heads of Palestinians and Lebanese as steel hail of deadly fragments of US cluster bombs.

The authenticity of the American signature under the list of the Israeli Zionist crimes does not need any tests. It slays on the murderous weapons — shells, bombs, rockets — "Made in USA". Being put by US presidents and White House representatives of somewhat lower rank, it binds various US-Israeli documents on military and strategic cooperation — these are the aggressor's indulgences for highway robbery, terror and annexationist wars.

MILITARY BUSINESS' HOSTAGES

Driven by its desire to draw the USSR into a military rivalry, the Reagan administration has turned civil branches of the US economy into hostages of military business, writes A. Kononov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. They find it ever more difficult to compete against the West European and Japanese firms which are active taking over even US domestic markets. One of every four cars, every third electronic circuit, every second pocket calculator, and three of every four cine-cameras sold in the United States are produced outside the country.

It would seem a way out can be found in cutting the military spendings to make the US economy healthier. But the Reagan team strategists have found another way of lighting the fire — it suffices to make them shoulder a greater military burden and everything will be all right. So the NATO allies are being forced to increase their military spendings by 4 to 4.5 per cent over the next ten years.

ing taken in the situation the woman immediately sprinkled milk from her breast into the man's eye.

Doctors at the hospital where the young man was taken said it was only due to the milk, which turned out to be a wonderful antidote, that he retained the sight in his eye.

Shoes with torches

Gato is the traditional type of footwear still popular in Japan. Although they look rather unworldly, the Japanese insist that they are rather comfortable. The style has remained unchanged for quite a while. Recently, the footwear stores

have started selling a new type of gata which have small lamps built in. The designers believe that their new production will be immensely popular with those who live in narrow little streets.

Photo from "Asahi Gurophu" (Japan)

Round the Soviet Union

● **NIZHNEANGARSK AIRPORT**, THE MAIN AIR GATEWAY FOR THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY, IS BEING MODERNIZED AND A NEW AIR TERMINAL BUILDING IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED THERE. The ground services will be equipped with advanced technology capable of handling planes in any weather and on a 24-hour basis.

● **STURGEON NOW FEEL QUITE AT HOME IN RESERVOIRS IN TIEN SHAN, KIRGHIZIA.** Surgeon fry have been introduced into the Maysa River reservoir, at the Toktogul hydro project. Tests show that the Alpin climate and the clean water flowing from glaciers are beneficial for sturgeon and for the other valuable species of fish which have been acclimated at the Lake Chirchik-Kol reservoir.

● **AZERBAIJANI SCIENTISTS BELIEVE THAT MUD SLIDES AND THEIR BEHAVIOUR ARE QUITE PREDICTABLE.** They have prepared a special map of the dangerous slopes of the Greater Caucasus. Space photography was used in the project. Methods for assessing the mass of mud slides can also be applied in the other mountainous regions of the country.

● **ONLY ONE MORE WHEEL HAS TO BE INSTALLED AT THE DNIESTER HYDROPROJECT TO COMPLETE ITS SIX POWER UNITS AND REACH THE RATED CAPACITY OF 700 THOUSAND KILOWATTS.** This is expected to take place by the end of the year. The project will supply energy to south-western Ukraine and Moldavia during peak loads. The dam will make it possible to irrigate over 500 thousand hectares of arid land and to eliminate flood danger.

● **THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTE TO BE SERVED BY UZBEK PILOTS FLYING IL-62 PLANES WILL RUN FROM TASHKENT TO KABUL.**

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

HOW IMPORTANT IS HIGHER EDUCATION?

Entrance exams are now well under way in the country's 863 schools of higher education and many young people are facing the dilemma of whether or not to try their luck, writes LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

But there are no financial or social barriers here to be contended with: in the USSR higher education is free and one's social background can in no way be a disadvantage. The problem is that while some 5,000,000 people received a full secondary education this year — among them 2,500,000 day school graduates — there are only just over 1,000,000 places in our schools of higher education.

Does failure at entrance exams spell out a tragedy for the unlucky ones? Normally, this is not the case, the paper stresses.

In the first place, with a secondary education behind them, more and more young people are eager to strike out on their own as soon as possible. They either find themselves a job, of which there are plenty to choose from, or enter technical schools to undergo a year and a half's training in a particular trade. Statistics show that only just over a third of secondary school leavers want to enter establishments of higher education.

In the second place, the paper continues, failure at entrance exams does not make it altogether impossible for one to go on to higher education. And in the final count, work as most schools of higher education can night correspondence courses. Incidentally, the paper stresses, some two-thirds of our 5,300,000 college students choose the latter option.

DEMOGRAPHY TODAY

PRAYDA writes that a new profession — population economics and demography — has been introduced in the research institutions of this country. In the first place, economic management seems quite unthinkable without penetrating into the essence of demographic phenomena. Demography creates a sound foundation for making forecasts as to scientific-technical progress, the state of the ecology and the rational use of labour potential.

The present-day demographer, irrespective of whether he is working on research or on a practical application, is not only engaged in carrying out scientific evaluation of forthcoming changes in population strength, age, sex, family, educational, occupational and several other structures, but also — (and this is important, stresses the paper) — he should actively always have well-founded recommendations, if not for the removal of an undesirable trend then at least for spheres of life should follow suit.

SOVTRANSVTO EXPANDS OPERATIONS

Today Soviet trucks deliver freight to 27 countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. The volume of freight has increased tenfold since 1968 and freight turnover — by 30 times, STROITELNAYA GAZETA writes.

Sovtransvto maintains and develops mutually advantageous economic and commercial relations with more than 100 foreign firms and has a ramified network of agents and forwarding agents firms abroad. The speed of transportation by truck is 2.5-3 times higher than by railway. Deeper, bulkier and costlier packing is not needed.

However, complex the problems, none are insoluble, he emphasizes.



ONE MORE POWER STATION TO BE BUILT ON THE VAKHSH

Tajikistan's hydropower resources are estimated at 300,000 million kilowatt-hours per year, making it the Central Asian Republic second to the Russian Federation. One-fourth of this power is generated by the hydroelectric power stations (HPS) chain on Tajikistan's major river, the Vakhsh.

Vakhsh's contribution to the gross national power supply is estimated at 80,000 million kilowatt-hours, with 50,000 million kilowatt-hours being produced by the Nurek HPS, the largest in the Vakhsh chain. Its commissioning has tripled the power output to Tajikistan. The Nurek reservoir enabled some desert lands in neighbouring Turkmenia and Uzbekistan to be irrigated.

Development continues on the Vakhsh. One more power station has been started. The Rogun project is called the "second Nurek". It will produce more electricity than the Nurek station. A huge, 320-metre-high dam will be built, creating a larger reservoir, and power units almost 1.5 times more powerful than those of the Nurek will be used. The Rogun HPS, with its 3.6 million kW capacity, will be the largest not only in Tajikistan but also in all of Central Asia. It is natural that many things are quite unique in the station's design.

Mountain-climbing assemblymen at work.

Following the new fairway

Work carried out to deepen the bed of the river has just been completed on the Amur River, in the Far East (near Soyuznoye). Large new ships will now be able to travel up the river despite the shallow water. It took four years for the

dredger to cut through the 4-km navigating channel thus deepening the hard basalt base. Workers extracted more than 50,000 cu m of firm soil, sand and gravel. This work is an unusual way to deepen the river, especially one as large as

this. During this year the new fairway will be broadened by 100 per cent. Work on deepening rivers in the Far East plays a major part in plans for the third year of the current five-year plan. More than 9.5 million cu m of earth will be extracted to be moved from the bed of the Amur and its tributaries.

Robots do several

The automatic machine whose production has started at the Chuguevskiy plant, in the USSR, makes it possible to make robot-assisted complex and separate lathe, milling and grinding.

Each of the robots brings work and fits in the blank to the next stage of processing. The operation of robots and machine tool is a coordinated autonomous controlled programme. It makes it possible for a single operator to handle a machine tool.

OIL 'PISTON'

A powerful liquefied gas city has gone into operation in the town of Toglatli, on the Volga.

Liquefied gas is in demand in the food, chemical industries, and firemen, explosives, welders, and doctors. The town of Toglatli will help men to increase production at old wells. It has shown that when gas is pumped into the well, productivity is raised by more than 10 per cent. An even more impressive productivity rate being obtained: high viscosity oil. This new production method is to be introduced at Kuybyshev Ref. and fields which are connected to Toglatli by a 130 km pipeline.

Fertile 'Camboks'

The microfertilizer "Camboks", which is now being produced in Leningrad, will raise crop yields. It is sold in small doses to convenient manner, thereby considerably increasing the fertility strength of the extra feed.

The production of the fertilizer did not need additional raw materials. A method of extracting nutritive substances from waste has been devised: the "Krasnyy Khimik" plant, which specializes in the production of extra pure materials in optics, electronics and laser technique. Production works developed "Camboks" on the basis of the agrochemical formula. Each letter of this word represents chemical element: carb, nitrogen, magnesium.

Valuable experience has been accumulated in quickly transferring construction cargo from railway to automobile transport when projects are built on turn-key terms. During this kind of transportation, foreign customers make especially wide use of Sovtransvto trucks, thus saving in both time and money.

For instance, a large amount of cargo is transported from Austria and Italy for the construction of the metallurgical works in the town of Zlobin, Byelorussia. Soviet trucks deliver cargo from Yugoslavia for the construction of hotels in Sochi, as well as equipment for the Urang-Pomary-Ushgorod gas pipeline both by direct and mixed routes (river—automobile transport).

LIFE IN THE EXTREME NORTH

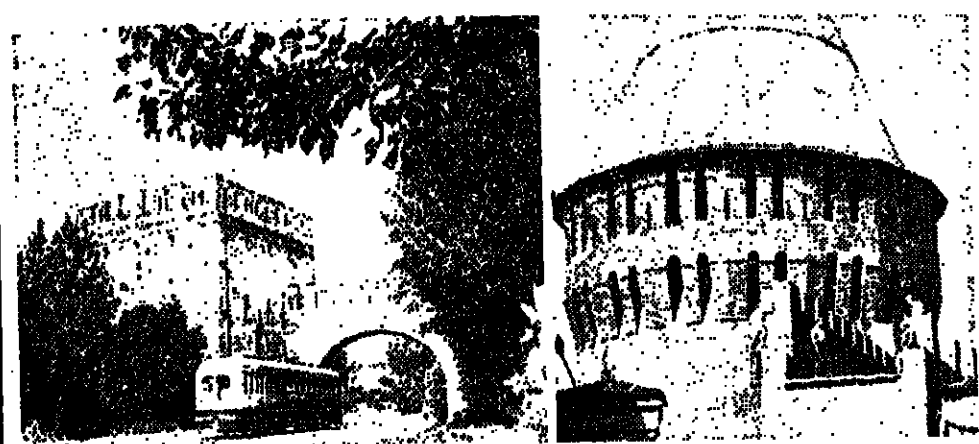
While praising the spectacular trip across the Soviet Arctic made by members of a Polar expedition sponsored by SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, G. Radovoy, First Secretary of the Taimyr Regional CPSU Committee, emphasizes in an article carried by this newspaper that the expedition's main goal was to conduct comprehensive study of life in the North, rather than pursue purely sporting objectives.

The North has countless natural riches which are as yet poorly tapped. However, as each year passes they will make an increasing contribution to the country's economic potential. This will require abundant reserves of manpower and the establishment of suitable conditions for living, working and recreation, etc. A related problem will be that of protecting the Arctic nature and of ensuring the rational use of its riches in short, there are many difficulties to be overcome. The data collected by the expedition will be studied by appropriate ministries and departments and it is hoped it will help solve the problems of life in the Extreme North. This will be the expedition's chief achievement, Radovoy notes.

However, complex the problems, none are insoluble, he emphasizes.

Places to visit

SMOLENSK AND ITS CITADEL



It is as if this city was born in armour and with a sword in hand, as from its very first days of existence it had to rebuff numerous attacks. However, its ideal position on the picturesque hills overlooking the Dnieper and at the crossroads of many trade routes meant that it grew and prospered. Historians believe that in the 12th-13th centuries Smolensk outshone Kiev, Novgorod and Vladimir by virtue of the scale and monumentality of its buildings.

Even today the Smolensk citadel invariably produces a strong impression on visitors. It is a

remarkable monument of Russian fortification and architectural art. The 6.5 kilometres of its walls are never less than 12 metres high, reaching to 40 metres in places. This bastion formed a reliable protection for the western approaches to Moscow.

Thanks to a comprehensive restoration effort, many historic and architectural monuments in the city have recently reacquired their original appearance, and the city authorities have put them to good use by converting them into art studios, museums and cosy cafes without sacrificing the charm of their medieval vaults.

Science and technology

POWER-GENERATING APPLE

It is now possible to make wider use of natural power thanks to an invention made at the Physical Engineering Institute of Low Temperatures (Ukrainian Academy of Sciences). New types of generators have been tested here. They can operate on very weak electric potentials.

For its needs mankind uses powerful concentrated energy sources, such as coal, oil and natural gas, said G. Kladov, an Institute researcher. There is a far greater quantity of energy spread in the world around us. Any object, such as an apple, a potato, a piece of ice, and even people can serve as miniature sources of electric current. Just put two miniature electrodes into an apple which plays the role of an electrolyte, and some current can be obtained in the chain.

It is quite a minute amount,

just dozens of millivolts, but it can be used for practical purposes. The new generator not only "picks up" the energy but it can multiply it thousands of times greater. It can be stored or used immediately for operating instruments. One apple can supply energy for almost a month.

SILENCE ON THE COALFACE

Miners and mine builders who work with high-power mining machinery now have a much better time working on the coalface. This is due to the introduction of machinery with lower noise levels than before, which were developed by the Donetsk Labour Hygiene and Occupational Diseases Institute and the Leningrad Pneumatics works. It is mounted on pneumatic motors which power shaft-working and rock-disposal machines, manoeuvrable winches, and other equipment.

The small compact silencer can also be fitted easily onto machines already in use.

Several Leningrad-made pneumatic motors with these silencers already operate in some mines.

It is quite a minute amount,

KAUNAS'S NEW HEALTH CENTRE

The health centre in the Virgilijus suburb of Kaunas (Lithuania) has now started to receive its first clients.

The centre was built by local industrial enterprises, as part of a comprehensive social development programme which provides more preventive medical treatment, resorts and has improved working conditions. Most local business have mechanized and automated arduous jobs while air-conditioning and sound proving have improved.

It pays to look after people. As a result Kaunas has the lowest turnover of labour.

VEGETABLES FOR NORTHERN DWELLERS

Vegetables have been harvested for the first time in the hothouses of the Alonka and Elerkan villages, the northernmost in the eastern section of the Baikal-Amur Railway project.

The hothouses were built by enthusiastic workers from many organizations that are taking part in the railway's construction and operation. There turned out to be a lot of vegetable gardeners among them. Their efforts have been remunerated: despite the bad weather and the low temperatures which were unusual even for the northern dwellers, the harvest was really very good.

FIGHTING CORROSION IN THE CASPIAN SEA

Five thousand metallic bars, each weighing 200 grammes, will be lowered into the Caspian Sea by Azerbaijan oilmen. After they have been eaten away by corrosion these protective devices can preserve the steel foundations of the kilometre-long platforms and pipelines against the harmful effect of the salty water.

The bars have started to be produced by the Sumgait aluminium plant, where they use a special alloy obtained at the plant with the help of researchers at the Institute of Metal Problems of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

They did make a small sacrifice: it is cheaper and easier to change the corroded protector rather than bulky and heavy structures.

VIEWPOINT

Economics and well-being: up and up again

What is characteristic about the implementation of this year's State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR? Here is what Nikolai UMANSKY, head of the department of statistical information of the USSR Statistical Board, had to say on the subject, in conversation with our correspondent.

First of all, the overall performance of the national economy looks more attractive, and the Soviet people continue to live better.

On average, the number of employed in the national economy has increased by a million as compared with the first six months of last year, to reach 114 million 800 thousand people. This vast army of 2.1 million young graduates specialists found employment in the country, including 800 thousand diploma specialists and 1 million 300 thousand graduates from secondary specialized establishments.

Office and factory workers now earn 2.2 per cent more, in the farming industry it's figure is even more impressive—7 per cent. In addition to their salaries, however, Soviet workers enjoy various benefits from the social consumption fund: free education, retraining, and medical services; pensions, university and college grants; free or partially free accommodation at resorts and holiday homes; creches and kindergartens for children of pre-school age, etc. These benefits went up by 4.2 per cent as against the first half of last year.

Pay increases embrace even new categories of workers in the USSR. Special measures apply to farm workers. The pension bonus for an uninterrupted working record has been doubled and now amounts to 20 per cent of the old age pension.

We have built 10 per cent more housing than in the same period last year. Soviet families have moved into 640 thousand new apartments. Many new schools and pre-school and cultural institutions were also constructed.

The Soviet Union's social development is based upon its economic successes, i.e. higher production yields and productivity. Let's take industry. Its output went up by 4.1 per cent on the same period last year (though we initially planned only a 3.2 per cent increase). This accounts for 63 per cent of the increment in industrial output. Productivity continues to grow mainly thanks to the contribution of science and technology.

Capital investment into the national economy amounts to 57.9 thousand million roubles, a 6 per cent increase over the first six months of 1982. The country is building major power stations, opencast mines, chemical factories, a unique export gas pipeline stretching to Western Europe, and the Baikal-Amur Railway, already dubbed the railway of the 20th century, which is intended to help put to better use the minerals richly scattered over Eastern Siberia and the Far East. We are also building textile, meat, milk, food and other industries.

Foreign trade went up by 6.5 per cent over the same period last year.

OF INTEREST

Legendary root

The find of the century—was how they described a 419-gramme ginseng root, the second largest to have been discovered this century. It is the gem of the town's only collection of ginseng roots in the Far Eastern town of Arsenyev. This is a suitable location for the collection since not far away is the only collective farm in this country growing the uniquely valuable plant.

The famous traveller Arsenyev, after whom the town is named, was very knowledgeable about ginseng. Botanists claim that the type of root possessing the strongest curative powers is to be found in the Ussuriyskiy region — this is the region's variety dating back tens of millions of years to the Tertiary Period.



These young people are not actors. They are students who come south to the Black Sea shore every summer to the Tsimba Peninsula, to help local archaeologists dig the site of the ancient Greek colony of Phanagoria. Every year they mark the occasion by a costumed festival reviving the myths and legends born of this ancient land.

Photos by Georgi Strelanov

PROFILES

ELYOR ISHMUKHAMEDOV

All my films, apart from "The Youth of a Genius", are about Tashkent and the present day. I speak about myself, about the people I know and who are dear to me, about my generation. I'm the same age as the characters in my films, which form a cycle and are united in their lyrical frankness.

Elyor Ishmukhamedov, the Uzbek film director, made a name for himself as a director of lyrical films, right from his very first movie, "The Meeting". It was a style he was to remain faithful to in his later work—"Tenderness", "Young Lovers", "Meetings and Partings", "Birds of Our Day", etc. Ishmukhamedov's movies, which have been shown throughout the world, tell of the purity, and of the same time fragility, of the feelings of young girls and boys who have arrived at what is known as "the difficult age". The characters in his films are poets in the widest sense of the word—i.e., in their relation to life and to people—and they all bear the outlook of their creator. A distinguishing trait of Ishmukhamedov's work is the way the poetic vision prevails over the everyday, earth-bound prose of life.

Ishmukhamedov's latest film, "The Youth of a Genius", was shown in the non-competition section of the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow.

The idea behind this film, the director tells us, took shape over many years. Odelah Agishiev, the scriptwriter, and myself decided to portray not the monument, but the man... and his soul...

"The Youth of a Genius" is about Avicenna, the great doctor, thinker and philosopher of the Ancient East. The lyrical element in this historical tale lies embedded, as it were, in the cruelty and arbitrariness typical of those distant days. The poetical element is contained in the idea that the true human being remains human, even at the most difficult moments of his life. This is a film about the greatness of the human spirit, enriched by a great talent for the sciences and by an unquenchable thirst for knowledge about the world.



Film director Elyor Ishmukhamedov receiving the main prize and diploma at the 13th film festival, which took place in May in Leningrad. His winning entry was the film, "The Youth of a Genius" released by the Uzbekfilm studios.

From the gloom of ignorance and fanaticism Avicenna strives for the sun and for light—for humanity, goodness and knowledge. The lyricism typical of Elyor Ishmukhamedov's work is found in this film in the victory over darkness, and in the triumph of the goodness of man.

"The Youth of a Genius" marks a new departure in the director's work: it is a film in which he displays new facets of his talent to the audience.

Alexander DONSKOI

Recent gift to the Kremlin Armoury

The ancient treasures of Russian and foreign art, displayed at the USSR State Armoury in the Kremlin, in Moscow, have made this museum famous throughout the world. Also contained in its collection is jewellery produced early in this century and in the Soviet epoch.

Not long ago, the Kremlin

Armoury was presented by the USSR Artists' Union with some four hundred pieces of modern jewellery.

This latter collection, which has taken twenty years to put together, includes items made by ninety master jewellers from the 15 constituent republics. Many of the pieces have been displayed with success at exhibitions both in this country and abroad.

At present, the USSR State Armoury is being repaired. However, members of its staff continue their work. In the future, the best of these modern pieces of jewellery will be displayed in the museum along with masterpieces from previous centuries.

Karamzin in Geneva

The latest memorial plaque to have gone up in Geneva has been placed on the house where Karamzin lived from 1780-1780. This famous Russian writer and historian went to Switzerland in the late 18th century, where he visited Basel, Zurich, Geneva and other cities. He described the country and its citizens in his "Notes of a Russian Traveler". Geneva is also connected with the names of other outstanding Russian writers—Gogol, Herzen, Turgenev, Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, whose works are very popular in Switzerland. The "Switzerland-USSR" society organizes regular tours dedicated to masterpieces of Russian literature.



"Votrupga" (weathercock in Lithuanian) is the identification mark as it were of fishermen's villages symbolizing long walls by the water and mothers of fishermen. It is also the name of the dance ensemble of the Lithuanian SSR State Conservatoire which performs Lithuanian folk dances and songs as well as the music and dances of many other peoples. The high person in the photograph is the ensemble's leader, the high person in the photograph is the ensemble's leader, the high person in the photograph is the ensemble's leader.

PARIS ACCLAIMS BOLSHOI SOLOISTS

The concerts given in the French capital by a group of soloists from the Bolshoi Theatre, in Moscow, are being enormously successful. A dance of unique beauty, comments "Franco-Solr" in its review.

The new ballet, "In Honour of Galina Ulanova", with choreography by Vladimir Vasiliev, is "a feast of classical dance", writes

the "Le Figaro-Magazine". The soloists starting in the "Le Figaro-Magazine" are a superb demonstration of art, notes "Le Figaro-Magazine". The French press devoted considerable space to Vladimir Vasiliev's ballet "Fragrance of One Biography", which has even its first Paris performance. It is based on music by Agnien composers.

'Inostrannaya Literatura' supplement: Important departure in Soviet publishing

To date 28 books have appeared in the "Biblioteka" supplement to "Inostrannaya Literatura", an important new publishing venture initiated by the magazine.

July saw the publication of "Sicily Talks" by Elio Vittorini (Italy) and "A Sessap" by Seitaro Yasuko (Japan) and June—a collection of stories, "Forward, My Brother, Forward!" by Farley Mowat (Canada) and a story "Penelope's Diary (1193 B.C.-7)" by Costas Varnalis (Greece).

"Inostrannaya Literatura", which comes out in Moscow in monthly editions of 300,000 copies, acquaints its readers with foreign prose, poetry and dramaturgy. The supplement—24 books a year (two per month) of 50,000 copies each—was conceived to give wider

coverage to the "Inostrannaya Literatura" supplement, which appears in the magazine less often than novels.

The "Biblioteka" supplement complements other major publishers. For instance, "Biblioteka Vostoka" (Library of the East) (Moscow, 1967-1978), at 200 volumes of 300,000 copies each, is unparalleled in the West.

The USSR is still the world's No. 1 translator, a position won for itself long before the Soviet Union. In the 65 years of Soviet power the USSR has published more than 150 countries' authors from 150 countries. Total editions of 2,700,000,000 copies (in 83,000 titles) in the 80 languages of the Soviet people.



The Mayakovskiy Theatre in Moscow, after the fire, is being repaired. The theatre has put on a play about his life. "The Tale of the Mayakovskiy" commemorates the 25th anniversary of the poet's birth. Dramatist Mark Tsvetkovsky has based his play, which is actually a narrative, on how Mayakovskiy came to accept the Revolution, on the poet's works. A scene from "The Tale of the Mayakovskiy".

WHAT'S ON?

July 26-29

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 27—Romani, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 28—Shchedrin, "The Hump-backed Horse" (ballet). 29—Mozart, "La finta giardiniera" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Sverdlovsk Musical Comedy Theatre: 26—Offenbach, "Barbe-bleue". 27, 29—Lebedev, "My Dear Friend" (a musical). 28—Lehar, "Frasquita".

FILMS

We Are Jazzmen (Mosfilm Studio).

A musical featuring three guys who founded a jazz group.

Cinema: "Rossiya" (Pushkinskaya Sq.). Metro Pushkinskaya. "Otkrytiye" (Prospekt Kalinina). Metro Arbatkaya.

Notes by a Young Woman Resident (Poland). About events in occupied Poland.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moscow Prospekt Embankment). Metro Prospekt Nogi.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Polytechnic Museum (3/4 Novaya Pushkinskaya St.). 26-29. Vladimir Mayakovskiy: 90th anniversary exhibition of his birth. From the collection of the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Technical and scientific illustrations of the USSR. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Dzerzhinskaya.

Exhibition Hall, Gorky Artists Club (10/14 Krasnaya Embankment). An exhibition of works by the West German artist Otto Dreier. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Friday, Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

BUSINESS

SOVIET ORDERS CREATE JOBS

The Korneburg shipyards have launched the third river-going passenger motor ship out of a total of four such ships—the "Valery Bryusov" and the "Sergei Yessenin" and "Alexander Blok".

The ships were primarily built to sail on the Kama, a Volga tributary, but their versatility makes it possible to use them on other waterways, too, the Volga included.

The ships boast triple propellers and have all the comforts for voyagers.

All the personnel at our shipyards have jobs thanks to the Soviet orders, said shipyard director Friedrich Dorn. After "Valery Bryusov" we will start construction of a 350-tonne floating crane, which will be primarily used to repair gate locks. We are thankful to the Soviet Union for its orders creating jobs for our people.

Ikarus in 46 countries

Ikarus, the Hungarian company, gets major orders from 46 countries, particularly from the Soviet Union. Over the past few years, deliveries to the USSR have increased by a thousand buses a year. Under cooperation agreements with the USSR, Hungary receives bus boxes, telescopic shock absorbers, hydraulic steering am-

plifiers, fuel pumps and other equipment. Ikarus buses, which are to be seen on the roads of 46 countries, can travel distances of 300-500 thousand kilometres without the need for a major overhaul, and on intercity routes—millions of kilometres. Tests have started at Ikarus of a bus which has been designed jointly with the bus works in the city of Lvov.



Ikarus buses lined up in a garage in Kiev before starting out on their daily routes.

USSR AND ETHIOPIA TO UPGRADE COOPERATION

The latest meeting in Moscow of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Ethiopian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation and trade reviewed the implementation of the current intergovernmental cooperation agreements on the construction in Ethiopia of several projects in various

branches of industry, as well as on bilateral trade. Prospects for the development of cooperation in geology, mining, power engineering, industry, agriculture, planning, personnel training, etc., were also discussed. A protocol and other intergovernmental documents were signed summing up the meeting.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL LINKS BETWEEN USSR AND FRG

At present the USSR has both scientific and technological contacts with over 200 West German firms and businesses and has long-term agreements with some of them; for example Krupp, Otto Wolff (steel-making and heavy engineering), BASF (chemical industry), Siemens (electric engineering, electronics), Daimler-Benz (motor industry), Deutsche BP, Gelsenberg AG (oil and gas industry). Of the present 43 agreements six were signed last year.

There has been successful cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Research Society in Fundamental and Applied Sciences on a long-term agreement.

In 1981 an expert power engineering group was set up by the Intergovernmental Commission.

The USSR and West Germany have a similar goal in power engineering, i.e., to ensure reliable and effective supply to the economy with fuel and power for a long time to come.

There have been considerable achievements and prospects for further cooperation in engineering, too. These matters were considered at the 11th session of the USSR-West German Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The Soviet Union is steadily increasing purchases in engineering products from West Germany. For several years now the share of machines and equipment in West German exports to the USSR has remained at 40 per cent.

Scientific and production cooperation is promising and mutually profitable.

In Soviet exports to the West Germany the share of machinery and equipment delivered under agreement, amounts to 20 per cent, and there now exist 120 such agreements. Over 40 new cooperation projects are now being drafted with potential partners in West Germany.

Contacts and contracts

© The Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolai Patolichev has met with the presidents of major Italian firms and with the department chiefs of some Italian ministries. A wide range of matters relating to the state of affairs and prospects for Soviet-Italian trade and economic relations were discussed.

© Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental agreements have been signed in Moscow dealing with cooperation in re-equipping a shoe-making factory; the demonstration of new Hungarian maize grain growing systems in the USSR with the purpose of adapting them to local conditions and introducing them on a wide scale over Soviet territory.

© The USSR and Romania have contracted for the latter to deliver to our country for the current year equipment for the oil, oil refining, petrochemical and chemical industries including oil rigs, pumping stations and gas reservoirs.

IL-86 AT HAVANA

The Soviet wide-bodied IL-86 now flies on a scheduled route from Moscow to Cuba, which becomes the thirtieth country to welcome the aircraft. It took the 350-seater thirteen hours to carry passengers and mail to the island. Over the past two decades Aeroflot and Cubana have flown hundreds of thousands of passengers, and many tonnes of cargo and mail from Moscow to Cuba and back.

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If you are going to make a business or tourist trip to the USSR, use the services of Aeroflot—the world's biggest airlines.

High-speed comfortable liners—IL-86, IL-62, TU-154, TU-134—make regular flights along all the more important routes of world air communication. The overall length of Aeroflot's passenger lines exceeds a million kilometres.

Detailed information on the most interesting routes can be obtained at the Aeroflot office or agency in your country.

FLY AEROFLOT

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

'DIALOGUE'—A PERFUME FOR POLITICIANS AND LOVERS—THE MEETING OF TWO SOULS

Dzintars, a perfumery-cosmetic company in Riga recently demonstrated a wide range of its products at an all-Union wholesale fair in Moscow. Its more popular items were supplemented by a lot of new ones.

The Dzintars brand name is known both in this country and abroad. And it is expanding its contacts with foreign firms. Recently the company's sampling panel tested raw material for perfume submitted by an Egyptian firm.

At present the company cooperates with ten firms in capitalist countries. The raw materials for the production of perfume, eau-de-Cologne, cold creams, lipsticks, toothpaste and soap are supplied to Riga

by French, American, Swiss, Indian and other firms.

"Dialogue" is a new perfume put out by Dzintars. The lyrical sense of the name suggests the meeting of two souls. The aroma is of a fantastic flower.

There is another shade of meaning in the name: it hints at the friendly cooperation of two work collectives—those of Riga and Paris, for "Dialogue" is the result of joint work by Soviet and French perfume makers. The Paris scent experts suggested a recipe for "Dialogue", the bottle and stopper design, plus one of the components of the aroma. The Riga perfume masters added other substances giving the perfume a slightly pinkish look.

Intourist news

FRIENDSHIP TRAIN FROM WEST BERLIN

Recently young people from West Berlin visited Kiev, Donetsk, Kharkov and Moscow travelling aboard a tourist Friendship Train.

When we arrived in the USSR, says Martin Lind, we learnt of the referendum held by Soviet youth in defence of peace. All members of our group have unanimously voted for peace. At home, too, we are fighting against the deployment of NATO missiles in West Europe.

The group visited museums and cultural and historical monuments. Wherever we went our most vivid impressions were invariably gained from our meetings with Soviet people, notes Daniela Hummerichmidt. Talking with young workers, pioneers, and World War II veterans we were always aware of their desire to live in peace, and we will certainly share our impressions with our friends back home.

When we arrived in Moscow, the capital of a vast nation, we felt kind of shy, but in a matter of just a few hours we came to realize that Moscow is an amazingly cordial city and that we were the welcome guests of the huge Muscovite family, remarked group leader Rolf Schürmer.

Ulyana KOCHETKOVA



The traditional bread and salt welcome awaits young people from West Berlin on a visit to the Soviet Union. Photo by Konstantin Rozhkovsky